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THE INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL.
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The sound of the free factory wheels
is more agreeable than that of the voice
of the Boy Orator intoning threadbare
arguments for free silver.

It would seem that the sentiment of the
taxpayers of Indianapolis should be ascer-
tained before the extensive scheme of park
improvements shall be fully undertaken.

During the last three years the govern-
ment has paid out nearly \$400,000 for the
redemption of greenbacks, or \$60,000,000 in
excess of the whole amount outstanding.

Whatever proposition President Cleve-
land may make to Spain for the liberation
or independence of Cuba, he should be pre-
pared for a severe snub or else to follow
it up with war.

The present administration is perfectly
justified in removing for "pernicious activ-
ity" postmasters who made themselves ob-
noxious by their noisy advocacy of Bryan-
ism and free silver.

It seems to be the opinion of some persons
that Indianapolis has all the railroads
it needs and should be fenced against
new ones. This would be a mighty poor
town without railroads, and the more it
can get the better.

It ought to appear to the volunteer Cab-
inet-maker for newspaper purposes that he
is making his vocation ridiculous when he
gives out that Senator Lodge, of Massachu-
setts, would surrender successive elections
to the Senate for a place in any Cabinet.

General Warner has issued a call to all
the factions which make up the silver army
to hold a conference. General Warner is
a large mine owner, but he is the head
of the silver-mine lobby at Washington,
in which capacity he receives a large stipend,
which capacity he receives a large stipend,
which capacity he receives a large stipend.

If the President should decide to extend
the civil-service rule so as to cover the
fourth-class positions, he could give life
positions to a class of the most pernicious
free-silver partisans in the late campaign
throughout the West. To continue such
determined partisans in office would not be
in the line of civil-service reform or any
other reform.

The Chicago Tribune says that fertilizing
companies of that city have taken a large
interest in a newly discovered deposit of
rock phosphate in Tennessee. The rock,
which is three to twelve feet thick and
only ten feet below the surface, was dis-
covered accidentally while digging a sewer.
It underlies four counties, and its com-
mercial value is said to be beyond computa-
tion.

If it is true, as a dispatch says, that
"some leading sporting men" in Evansville
have opened negotiations to have the pro-
posed Corbett-Pittsman fight take place,
there they had better be reminded that a
law of Indiana imposes a heavy fine and
imprisonment on any person who engages
in or attends a prize fight in any capacity
whatever. Governor-elect Mount would
doubtless take particular pleasure in see-
ing that this law is rigidly enforced.

During the three months which ended
with November the customs duties amount-
ed to \$7,022,224, which is over \$13,000,000
less than those of the corresponding three
months of 1895. The total revenues during
the three months of 1896 were \$13,000,000,
and the expenditures \$17,973,333. During
the corresponding three months of 1895 the
revenues were \$14,223,113, and the expendi-
tures \$15,748,443. The deficit during the
three months of 1896 was nearly \$4,000,000,
against nearly \$1,600,000 during the corre-
sponding months of 1895. If these figures
do not move Congress to provide more re-
venue, it is beyond the reach of argument.

Ex-Governor Boies, of Iowa, has dropped
free silver and taken up the greenback
issue. Having been announced to preside
at a Populicist meeting called to reorgan-
ize the free-silver club, he declined in a let-
ter in which he says:

"The issue of the future is already clearly
presented. It is no longer a question of
whether we shall have free coinage at 16 to
1, but it is the broader question of whether
the Nation is to be led to a gold standard
and receive its paper currency through the
instrumentality and at the will of private
corporations or have for its use a national
currency based upon gold and silver alike
and controlled by the government, instead
of by syndicates and combinations. We
must prepare for the broader issue. The
issue of coin is now, and the way to begin
is to organize."

If the Populists drop free silver and take
up greenbacks the Populists may be glad
to go into the sound-money band wagon.

It is stated that President Cleveland told
a Republican Senator a few days ago that
if the Dingley bill were sent to him by
Congress before the close of his adminis-
tration he would permit it to become a
law. In explanation of the alleged state-
ment it is said the President does not de-
sire to leave office with a large deficiency
in current revenues, neither does he wish
to see a prolonged contest between the ad-
vocates of sound money and the radical
free-silver men, which he thinks would be
precipitated by an extra session. A better
reason than either of these for letting the
Dingley bill become a law, if it is sent to

him, would be that the condition of the
national treasury calls loudly for relief.

THE NEED OF CURRENCY REFORM.

The United States is the only civilized or
commercial country in the world where any
considerable portion of the people, in fact
any of them, believe in "flat money" or
continually demand inflation of the curren-
cy. This condition exists in the Central
and South American States, but these are
not civilized or commercial countries in the
American sense. The people of Central
and South America, if possible, would
kill money and inflationists than our
Populists are. But these varieties are un-
known in any leading country of Europe.

In Great Britain, France, Germany, Aus-
tria-Hungary, Belgium, all the leading com-
mercial countries, the currency is stable,
the money of all measured by the gold
standard, its value adjusts itself to the
needs of trade, and such a thing as popular
clamor for cheap money or inflation of the
currency is never known. There must be
some reason for this, and Americans who
love their country and desire its laws and
institutions to compare favorably with, if
not to excel, those of any other country
should try and ascertain what it is. Why
should there be a large number of persons
in this country who believe in every form
of flat money and cheap money, and who
are continually clamoring for inflation of
the currency when such a class is unknown
in any other civilized country?

In searching for an answer to the ques-
tion one immediately encounters the fact
that these varieties had no existence here
before the war. Prior to that time the
flat-money idea was unheard of, and the
very phrase was unknown. The money of
the country was based on specie, and all
forms of currency were measured by gold.
Such a thing as a popular demand for in-
flation of the currency was unknown. The
phrase "money enough to do the business
of the country" had not been invented.

The government had never made an issue
of legal tender notes for circulation, and
nobody dreamed that it had any right to do
so. In fact, nobody ever thought of the
government engaging in any form of
banking business. The war changed all
this. One of the first results was an en-
forced suspension of specie payment, fol-
lowed by a flood of paper money. Then
for the first time the government issued
noninterest-bearing notes for circulation
and declared them legal tender for all debts
public and private. The aggregate issue of
these notes under three different acts of
Congress was \$450,000,000, and the largest
amount outstanding at any one time was
\$49,338,902. About the same time the na-
tional bank system was established, and
contributed very largely to the paper mon-
ey inflation of the period. This inflation
and other causes incident to the war
brought on an era of speculation which
many people mistook for prosperity, and
when, in accordance with the original and
honest intention of the law, the process of
retiring the legal-tender notes was begun
there arose a popular protest and demand
for their retention. From that time to the
present there has been a greenback party
in the country, and the flat-money and in-
flation sentiment has held a place among
the financial vagaries. As it did not exist
before the war, and has existed ever since,
it is fair to conclude that it springs from
war causes. Undoubtedly it is largely due
to the fact that, having once realized the
intoxicating effects of inflation and the
imaginary prosperity produced thereby, the
people were unwilling to surrender the
chance of enjoying it again. As long as
the greenback door was open that chance
remained. Hence they protested against the
retirement of the greenbacks, and still
protest. Greenbackism, flat-moneyism, in-
flation and free silver, closely related va-
rieties, all have their origin in the finan-
cial reaction of the war period, and the
failure to complete the retirement of the
greenbacks when it was begun. All
subsequent issues of paper currency by the
government in the various forms of treas-
ury notes, gold certificates, silver certifi-
cates, etc., have resulted from the failure
to retire the greenbacks, thereby virtually
recognizing the principle that the govern-
ment might engage in the banking business.
The time has come when the American
people ought to ask themselves if it is wise
to continue indefinitely and make perma-
nent a monetary policy which was adopted
in the first instance as a temporary expedi-
ent, justifiable only as a war measure.
Should they not try to remove the money
question from politics as completely as it
is in England, France or Germany, there-
by putting an end to every form of flat-
moneyism and inflation, and give the peo-
ple a currency system which shall silence
rather than invite criticism?

THE GREENBACK AND ITS
SUBSTITUTE.

The correct course to pursue with the
greenbacks would be to retire them all as
soon as it could be done without distur-
bing the monetary stock of the country. The
task, as the Journal has often stated,
would not be so much of a revolution in
the currency system as it would seem. The
treasury now holds \$70,000,000 of greenbacks
and a gold reserve of over \$120,000,000. Ev-
ery one of these \$70,000,000 of greenbacks
in the treasury has cost the treasury a
gold dollar, and if put into circulation
again will cost the treasury \$70,000,000 more
of gold, should the trade balance turn
against us and holders of greenbacks be
completely frightened the country may sink
to a silver basis. The gold reserve and the
greenbacks held by the treasury aggregate
\$190,000,000. Making allowance for the loss
of greenbacks by flood, fire, wear and tear,
this would leave \$150,000,000 of greenbacks,
which provision must be made in order to
retire the whole amount.

The greenback has been a very expensive
luxury the past few years. At the present
time \$25,000,000 of bonds bearing 4 per cent.
interest represent the cost during the
Cleveland administration. True, almost
two-thirds of the amount has been used
to make good the deficiency in the revenue,
but this deficiency would have been taken
care of if there had been no law provid-
ing that bonds can be sold to keep up the
gold reserve, for the redemption of green-
backs. Short-time bonds, bearing
3 per cent. interest, would have been
issued until the revenues could be in-
creased by legislation. Instead, the re-
venues have been provided by issue of long-
time bonds bearing 4 per cent. interest.
The annual interest on these thirty-year
bonds will exceed twice the amount which
has been used to pay the deficit in the re-
venues and to keep up the gold reserve.

There is undoubtedly a great deal of
sentiment regarding the greenback, but
when it is analyzed it will be found to have
no basis in reason. The men who enacted
the law creating the greenback did it as
a war measure. Every Democrat in Con-
gress at the time opposed the issue as un-
constitutional, and it is known that Abra-

ham Lincoln and his advisers yielded to the
plan when they were satisfied that there
was no other alternative. The issue
would have been retired years ago but for
the springing up of the flat-money heresy.

What is needed is a national banking
system to take the place of the govern-
ment in the issue of paper money. If there
were such a system, there would be banks
of issue in nearly every town of a thousand
people. Even under the present adverse
conditions the circulation of the national
banks is increasing. If the government
should issue in the retirement of the
greenbacks and treasury notes, all of some
portion of \$500,000,000 of 2 3/4 per cent.
bonds as a basis or security for bank cir-
culation alone, and permit the issue of
notes to the par value of the bonds, re-
deemable in gold or its equivalent, the
country would soon have a supply of
money adequate to the wants of business,
which, by reason of competition, would be
loaned at lower rates than prevail in the
West.

This scheme will not be popular, neither
was the gold basis a few years ago in the
central West. The gold basis has become
popular because sensible people have in-
vestigated its merits, and, having investi-
gated, approve. A safe plan for the exten-
sion of national bank money will, after the
same consideration, be as generally ap-
proved.

WASTED SYMPATHY.

A writer in the Washington Post thinks
there is "something pathetic in the exodus
of many of the officials not under the
civil service law, who must therefore
leave Washington to what they have be-
come attached to, and go back, many of
them, to the narrow and contracted life of
country towns and provincial cities." It
will go harder with the women, this writer
says, than with the men, and adds: "When-
ever women get a taste of the delights of
Washington life their own communities be-
come suffocatingly dull and tiresome to
them, and they never rest until they are
back here again and are once more pur-
suing the ignis fatuus of society. It is a ter-
rible thing to be an ex-anything, but the
last position throws around its former in-
cumbent more of a prestige here than at
home, where the callous hovine commu-
nity rather rejoices than mourns over the
home-coming of the ex-public functionary."

Anything more self-complacent than this
is seldom encountered, or anything
more expressive of the belief of the true
Washingtonian that the entire population
of the country sits with its eyes fixed long-
ingly on the national capital and regards
it as the one great center of interest.
Washington is no doubt a pleasant place
in which to live for a time at least. It
has its advantages, but it has also its dis-
advantages. It offers many attractions to
visitors, because every American feels
enough interest in his country's govern-
ment machinery to enjoy seeing its wheels
go round at least once in his life. Its so-
cial features are also pleasing to those who
go there to reside, but lose their peculiar
charm after the novelty of seeing celebri-
ties on exhibition has worn off. Officehold-
ers, for the most part, of course, wish to
postpone the wearing of the prefix "ex" as
long as possible, but their tenacity is not
by any means born of fondness for
Washington; it is merely a question of
earning a living, and having given up their
hold upon the old occupation at home, it
is important to retain the newer one to the
last limit of time. But could their own
great and those of their wives govern,
great is the number of officeholders who
would gladly leave the capital with all its
attractions and return to their own homes,
for it is worth noting that it is the excep-
tional resident of Washington who does not
speak of some other town as "home," even
though he has been absent from it for
many years. Washington is but a tempo-
rary abiding place in the minds of most,
and therefore never secures that affection-
ate personal regard which some little
backwoods town retains. More than in
most cities, probably, "society," whose de-
lights the Post's writer extols, is an empty
show—the official society, at least, which
is the only circle the average officeholder's
family enters. Sensible men and women
weary of it easily and look wistfully back
to their Griggs stations, where they
were "so happy and so pure," where, too,
they were of some importance among their
neighbors and not lost in a crowd of oth-
ers. The little town of Talhott
presents more attractions to many more of
these people than the best of cities. They
can conceive, even "bovine communities"
having their merits. Moreover, not a few
officeholders come from larger cities and
much livelier ones than Washington, and
find the capital unexpectably "slow" and
dull. There is a pathetic side to the exodus
of men from office, but it is because they
are men out of jobs. Sympathy is wasted
upon them for any other cause.

ILLITERACY AND COMPULSORY
EDUCATION.

The argument recently made by Superin-
tendent Charlton, of the Reform School for
Boys, in favor of a compulsory education
law, is attracting attention, as it should.
He made a strong presentation of the case,
and one that should be studied by members
of the Legislature. In one respect, perhaps,
it was somewhat misleading, without in-
tending to be so. Mr. Charlton said:

"There are in the State 78,975 children of
school age, and yet but 52,335 were enrolled
last year, with an average daily attendance
of but 35,000. This is only about 67 per
cent. of the children enumerated. With
these facts before us, we naturally inquire
what should we do? We should, first, we
yet allow so many to grow up in ig-
norance."

The Journal has not verified these figures,
but, assuming that they are correct, it
would be a mistake to suppose that they
represent the illiteracy of the State, or even
the proportion of children of school age
who ought to be in school. The legal school
age is from six to twenty-one years. The
enumeration, enrollment and attendance
are based on those ages, but it is obvious
that the largest proportion of persons com-
plete their schooling before reaching the
age of twenty-one years. Thousands of
young people of both sexes are fairly well
grounded in common school education be-
fore that age, and have quit school volun-
tarily to take up other pursuits. It would,
therefore, be unjust to the State to infer
that the number of children of school age
not in school were all growing up in ig-
norance. No doubt too many are, but nothing
like the proportion indicated by the above
figures. According to the last census, the
number of persons in the State ten years
of age and over who could not read or write
was 106,829, including persons within the
school age and those beyond. This was
6.3 to 100 of the entire population. Of
this number 94,334 were whites, of whom
15,000 were of foreign birth, and 11,400
were colored, leaving 78,934 native white
illiterates ten years old and over. A comparison
of these statistics with those of school age
and school attendance shows that there

must be a large number of persons of
school age not in school who are not illit-
erates. It would be shocking if nearly 50 per
cent. of the children of school age in the
State were not only out of school, but
growing up in ignorance. The fact re-
mains, however, that there is too much ill-
iteracy in the State, and enough children
of school age not in school to justify the
Legislature in seriously considering the
propriety of passing a compulsory educa-
tion law.

J. H. G., Centerville, Ind.: Illinois never
repudiated any part of her state debt. In
the great financial revulsion of 1836 her
finances became somewhat involved, owing
to embarrassments growing out of public
works, but she never repudiated a cent of
a temporary default of interest on bonds. If
it so it was made good later and there was
no repudiation. The credit of the State has
always been first class.

BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

She-Herod, you account for the fact
that a woman learns typewriting so much
easier than a man?
He—Oh, she has so much more in pros-
pect.

Matrimonial Prospects.

"White man mek all de laws too suit his-
self," said Raustus.
"Co'se," assented Moses.
"I never seept, man, and my dawg last
week an' I fine out dat dawg an' property.
But chickens an' property, an' don't yo'
fergit it?"

The Corned Philosopher.

"I notice that most of the young men of
the present part their hair in the middle,"
said the Corned Philosopher.
"Why wouldn't they?" the neophyte
dared to ask.
"I haven't the least objection to their do-
ing so. But it just occurred to me that
about twenty-five years from now those
same young fellows, or what is left of
them, will be sitting around railing at the
degeneracy of the young men who insist
on parting in the side."

Deeply Sable Ratiocination.

"I believe I saw you coming out of a
rum shop this afternoon," said the Rev.
Mr. Wigfus.
"I guess you did," said the parishioner.
"On business, I may hope?"
"No; I will be candid with you. I went
in to get a drink. You see, it was this way.
I had a plugged quarter passed on me."

The Boy and the Toxy.

My little son, who looked from thoughtful eyes,
And moved and spoke in quietude,
Having my hand the seventh time disengaged,
He struck his head against the wall.
With hard words, and unkind—
Then, fearing lest he might hinder sleep,
I visited his bed.
I found him snoring deep,
With drenched eyelids, and his lashes yet
I absent, a plugged quarter passed on me."

INDIANA NEWSPAPER OPINION.

Some fellow proposes to amend the
Nicholson law so that the applicant must
secure the signatures of a majority of the
voters in his ward or township before he
can be granted a license to sell liquors at
retail. The Nicholson law alone.
—Elkhart Review.

If it is true—and we have no doubt of it—
that there is a sufficiency of money in the
world to do the world's business, when it
is used in the right manner, the problem
before us is not one of more money, but
of better money; and it is to be regretted
that the money which is now being poured
into the country for a currency reform
will be wasted in the hands of the
speculators, for the most part, of course,
who will postpone the wearing of the prefix
"ex" as long as possible, but their tenacity
is not by any means born of fondness for
Washington; it is merely a question of
earning a living, and having given up their
hold upon the old occupation at home, it
is important to retain the newer one to the
last limit of time. But could their own
great and those of their wives govern,
great is the number of officeholders who
would gladly leave the capital with all its
attractions and return to their own homes,
for it is worth noting that it is the excep-
tional resident of Washington who does not
speak of some other town as "home," even
though he has been absent from it for
many years. Washington is but a tempo-
rary abiding place in the minds of most,
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ate personal regard which some little
backwoods town retains. More than in
most cities, probably, "society," whose de-
lights the Post's writer extols, is an empty
show—the official society, at least, which
is the only circle the average officeholder's
family enters. Sensible men and women
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these people than the best of cities. They
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officeholders come from larger cities and
much livelier ones than Washington, and
find the capital unexpectably "slow" and
dull. There is a pathetic side to the exodus
of men from office, but it is because they
are men out of jobs. Sympathy is wasted
upon them for any other cause.

HOME INSURANCE.

Commercial Club Committee, headed
by J. A. Finch, named.

President Erwin, of the Commercial Club,
announced the names of the committee
that is to investigate the insurance laws
of this State to ascertain whether it is
possible to improve them so that home
companies may be organized to secure prop-
erty of the business. It is the duty of the
committee to report what it learns as to the
present condition of the insurance business
in this State, and to recommend such amend-
ments to their amendment as may seem
advisable. The members of the committee
are: John A. Finch, chairman, J. H. Hol-
iday, E. H. Dean, I. S. Gordon, W. A.
Mooney, W. C. Bobbs and George W. Tan-
ner. Mr. Finch says that it is not the in-
tention of the committee to suggest
changes in the entire insurance laws of
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THE ANCIENT MYSTICS.

"Ancient mystics separated themselves
from the masses of the people. They
sought to attain to a higher knowledge
in the council chambers of their learned
societies. All of the knowledge of ancient
Egypt was found in the theosophic socie-
ties. It was never communicated to the
humble, common people. We know from
their hieratic inscriptions, and especially
from their celebrated 'Book of the Dead,'
that these Egyptian theosophists (who must
not be confused with any modern so-
cieties called theosophists) had a knowl-
edge of the occult, and of the mysteries of
nature, and of the human mind. They be-
lieved in immortality, taught the Dece-
lode, and a fine code of ethics. They be-
lieved in the masses were worshipping a host
of false gods and this higher knowledge was
never communicated to the masses."

"In India the upper classes enjoyed that
knowledge which results from a profound
philosophy, and this knowledge was more
widely diffused, yet, even here, we find
that the masses were ignorant of the
immortal truths of the true philosophy and
the occult sciences. The Brahmins alone
possessed the knowledge which leads to the
true conception of God and the universe."

"Most surprising of all, the Israelites,
whom we might call our religious ances-
tors, were ignorant of the occult sciences.
The Hebrews, and even the Jews, were
nonsensical in their religious beliefs, and
their knowledge was more widely diffused,
yet, even here, we find that the masses
were ignorant of the immortal truths of
the true philosophy and the occult sciences.
The Brahmins alone possessed the knowl-
edge which leads to the true conception of
God and the universe."

"Let us thank God that such a condition
of things is rapidly changing. Thanks to
the more enlightened genius of our age,
the masses have begun to learn the im-
mortal truths of the true philosophy and
the occult sciences. The Brahmins alone
possessed the knowledge which leads to the
true conception of God and the universe."

THE RITE'S MISSION.

"Beloved brethren of the Ancient and Ac-
cepted Rite, this is our mission. The dis-
cussion of knowledge is our duty. We are
to make known to the masses the truth
of the occult sciences, and to make known
to the masses the truth of the occult sci-
ences. We are to make known to the masses
the truth of the occult sciences, and to make
known to the masses the truth of the occult
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